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N. D. THOMPSON, ... BUSINESS MANAGER.
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TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line ..... 20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 137½

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

John McClaren, Commissioner,

To take affidavits, depositions; raise the acknowledgment of deeds, powers of attorney, leases, &c., to be used or recorded in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and other States. Office, No. 74 Grant street, west corner of Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Gentlemen.

Every conceivable kind of summer Underwear, such as Silk, Merino, Gauze, Gossamer, Angola wool, Jaconet, Linen Lawn, and Muslin, at prices lower than present gold rates, may be found at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, at T. S. Robinson & Co's.

Samburg Port Wine.

This new article of American Wine is meeting with uncommon favor in European circles, and highly esteemed by the best physicians in this country. Mr. Speer, who has spent years in travelling, first came across this grape in Oporto, which he is now successfully cultivating in this country, from which he makes his celebrated wine. We understand a number of cases were ordered to Washington for the use of the military hospital there. The following is a testimonial we saw from the New York Hospital. We publish it for the information of our readers:

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

I am using Speer's Samburg Port Wine, and find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, and as such I believe it preferable to this commercial port, and all other wines, as it possesses their tonic properties without the deleterious effects caused by their impurities. It is a very palatable wine, and this is a recommendation so to many, especially to females.

S. S. HARRIS, M. D.,
New York Hospital.

This is an excellent article for family use and for females. Our Druggists have it for sale.

Warm Weather.

The warm weather of the past few days has caused quite an inquiry for something light to wear, and, by the way, we notice that Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, has the most complete assortment of summer suits to be found in the city. Gentlemen's flue beaver, felt, fine silk and cassimere hats; the new patent steel spring hat, that sits so easy and graceful on the head, and retains its shape until worn out. Straw goods for men, boys and children; ladies and misses' hats, all of which will be sold at a reduction according to the times.

Theatre—Last Week of the Season.

The last of Miss Annie Eberle and J. O. Sefton in the Pittsburgh Theatre. Sefton takes his farewell benefit on Tuesday next. He presents the greatest dramatic treat of the year, namely: Paul Fry, King of Clubs, and Solon Shingle. Miss Eberle takes her farewell benefit. Let both benefits be bumpers. Secure seats at once.

A Present Indeed.

At Chicago Messrs. Smith & Nixon have just received the bill of lading of a splendid Steinway Piano that they have had finished expressly as a donation from themselves to the Sanitary Fair. The fortunate possessor of this instrument, we will venture to say, will secure a good one, as the "Steinways" are above suspicion.

McClelland's Shoe Emporium.

The attention of our readers is called to the large and elegant stock of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., for ladies', misses', Gent's, boys's, youth's and children's wear, now being offered at private sale at the lowest prices at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth Street.

It is Beyond all Doubt

That the largest quantity and greatest variety of books that have been brought to this city the last three weeks have been sold at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, where you will receive a present with every book purchased. Call or send for a catalogue, No. 74 Fifth street.

Dry Goods Hosiery,

Hoop skirts, and domestics, cheap at McClelland's, No. 55 Fifth street.

Business Men

Needing a clerk would do well to refer to advertisement in another column.

Leslie's Chimney Corner

With beautiful engravings, at Pittock's.

Photographs

Of President Lincoln, at Pittock's.

THE PULPIT.—In consequence of changes now being made in our composing room, we are compelled to omit a sermon this morning.

VALLANDIGHAM HATH SPOKEN.—This reclusive politician, who, since the Ides of Nov ember last, has given no utterance audible to the public ear, has once more opened his oracular lips. His profound seclusion, whether in Dayton or in Canada, we know not, and his equally profound meditations on the logic of events, have had a most favorable effect on his political views. He has been gently drawn to conclusions quite opposite to those which he most dearly cherished when visiting with his friends in the city of Chicago some time last summer. He with great candor and courtesy concludes now that the war for the Union has not been a failure, and pleasantly indulges the belief that the South will be better without slavery than with it; that Mr. Johnson will make a good President; and that the Union will thrive and prosper. We are greatly rejoiced at his conversion.

CRUELTY TO GEN. SHERMAN.—Lately the Ashy Union Democrats in Kentucky endorsed the agreement entered into by SHERMAN with JOHNSTON, and now certain papers of the same sort propose to run him for Governor of Ohio. The General has overcome an ugly enemy in many places, but this one of his name bids fair to vanquish him. It is downright cruelty.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The wool trade in Indiana County opens rather dull this season, the merchants there refusing to pay more than fifty cents per pound for a good article, which is much lower than the quoting prices of last Spring. The wool clip in Mahoning county, Ohio, promises to be a heavy one this season. As to prices in that region, the outside figures mentioned are forty-five and sixty cents.

THE FAMILY TREASURE.—We have received this monthly for *June*. Among its articles, we notice a second paper on the Rev. Lyman Beecher, by Dr. McClure; an Educated Mulatto, by Dr. Bittinger; the interesting story, "The Sterlings;" and also "Minchikoff." It is a good number of a good Periodical.

COMING TO TERMS.—The planters in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi are, as a general rule, making arrangements to pay their hands fair wages. Some of the old planters, averse to hiring those whom they regard as their slaves, resort to various dodges. Some of them make bargains with the negroes, and agree to clothe and feed them well for a term of years, and then give each of the blacks a piece of land in fee simple. The majority contract to give the negroes a certain proportion of the crop, or a certain sum per bale. One wealthy old fellow in Northern Mississippi, has made a will in which he donates to his slaves all his lands and hard cash when he dies, provided they will work faithfully on the plantations to that time.

A gentleman who called on Gen. Scott, in New York, the other day, found him in excellent health, and much rejoiced at the successful termination of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff. Davis, the old General very pointedly and emphatically remarked, "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will hang by the neck."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 30th Michigan regiment arrived in the city last evening at 11½ o'clock, from Washington, en route for home and were met at the depot by a delegation from the Subsistence Committee, who marched them to City Hall, where a bountiful supper had been supplied for them. The Great Western Band headed the procession and played a number of patriotic airs. The soldiers appeared much pleased at the reception they received. After supper the regiment reformed and marched to the railroad depot, where a train was waiting to convey them to their destination.

SERENADE.—Thanks to the string band of the Allegheny Steam Fire Engine Company, for their repeated serenades of the *Commercial* office.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. Keen gave us Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice last evening. He evidently made no effort to excel in his performance of the character, but went through with it in an apparently indifferent manner. To-night, Richard III is announced, when Mr. W. C. Gallagher, our popular townsman, will appear, for the night only, as Richmond.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1865. NO. 225.

Mr. Lincoln's Fondness for Jokes.

Mr. Carpenter in his personal recollections of Mr. Lincoln speaks of his fondness for humor, and the apparent necessity of humorous reading and conversation to his daily life. He also corrects a popular error:

It has been widely said by a profound critic o Shakespeare, and it comes to me as very appropriate in this connection, that "the spirit which held the woe of Lear and the tragedy of Hamlet would have broken had it not also had the humor of the Merry Wives of Windsor and the merriment of Midsummer Night's Dream." This is as true of Mr. Lincoln as it was of Shakspeare. The comparison to ice and enjoy an anecdote no doubt prolonged his life. I have often heard this asserted by one of his most intimate friends. And the public impression of him in this respect was not exaggerated. Mr. Beecher once observed to me of his own wealth of illustration that he "thought in figures," or, in other words, that an argument habitually took on that form in his mind. This was pre-eminently true of Mr. Lincoln. The "points" of his arguments were driven home in this way, as they could be in no other. In the social circle this characteristic had full play. I never knew him to sit down with a friend for a five minutes' chat, without being "reminded" of something about somebody alluded to in the course of the conversation. In a corner of his desk he kept a copy of some humorous work, and it was frequently his habit, when greatly fatigued, annoyed, or depressed, to take this up and read a chapter, with great relief.

The Saturday evening before he left Washington to go to the front, just previous to the capture of Richmond, I was with him from seven o'clock till nearly twelve. It had been a very hard day with him. The pressure of office seekers was greater at this juncture than I ever knew it to be, and he was almost worn out. Among the callers that evening was a party composed of a Senator, a Representative and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of a Western State and several private citizens. They had been on business of great importance, involving the necessity of the President's examination of voluminous documents. Finding everything set aside as one of the party, "Have you seen the Nasby Papers?" "No, I have not," was the answer. "Why, he is now," continued the President, "who has been writing a series of letters in the character of a Southern postmaster, named Nasby. Some one sent me a pamphlet collection of them the other day. I am going to Richmond before long, and if I come down here, and I intend to tell him if he will communicate to me I will swap pieces with him." So saying, he arose, went to a drawer in his desk, and, taking out the "letters," he sat down and read one to the company, finding to their enjoyment the temporary abatement of the pressure under which he would have found us a glass of grog! The instant he had ceased, the book was thrown aside, and his countenance relapsed into its habitual serious expression, and the business was entered upon with the utmost earnestness.

Just here, I may say with propriety, and I feel that I do this in justice to Mr. Lincoln's memory to state, that, during the entire period of my stay in Washington, after witnessing his intercourse with almost all classes of people, including generals, Senators, members of Congress, officers of the army and familiar friends, I cannot recollect to have ever heard him relate a story in reference to any one of them all that would have been out of place in a lady's drawing-room! I am aware that a different impression prevails, and, indeed, it may in some instances upon facts, but where there is not a fact of the kind I am persuaded that there are thirty-three hundredths, at least. At any rate, what I have stated is voluntary testimony, from a stand point, I submit, entitled to respectful consideration.

A Fleet for Europe.

The many naval officers in Washington are much excited in relation to the approaching rendezvous of Admiral Goldsboro's fleet at Fortress Monroe. This fleet will be composed of from thirty to sixty sail, and will depart for the Mediterranean, on a three years cruise, about the 4th of July. The naval officers are gratulating excitedly with each other as to who shall be detailed for the cruise. The New Ironsides and two double-turreted monitors will make part of the fleet. The flag-ship will be the Colorado. She will drop anchor for several months in the harbor of Marseilles, and then the rest of the fleet will scatter for various points of the sea. Absolute secrecy will cease about the British Isles and in the North Sea. The time of year designated is generally as smooth as a mill pond, and the iron clads, it is presumed, will get across bravely. Admiral Goldsborough's private boat will be a small steam vessel, formerly called the A. D. Vance. The object of this expedition is to acquaint our sailors with European harbors and to test the seagoing qualities of our marine. We will show Europe that the Americans we have made in naval architecture and gunnery. We shall lose nothing by thus plainly exhibiting our strength, as every naval officer in Europe has already plans and models of every gunboat we have built during the war. There is nothing out of the way in this cruise. Before the war we made such expeditions frequently but now we shall send abroad more vessels than before constituted our entire navy. The world, therefore, will get some inkling of its heretofore unacquaintance with the States that has been chiefly derived from rebel privateers.

The Deerhound may come out if she chooses to see the Brothers and sisters of the Kearsarge. Admiral Goldsborough is an excellent sailor, and will do the oratory for the Jack Tars of the fleet. This expedition will make an era in the history of the continent. The present will miss more than that ever discovered.

Arrest of One of the Supposed Conspirators in Buffalo.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening says: "Not having been enjoined to silence, we suppose there is no harm in mentioning the fact that a person is now in custody in this city on suspicion of being concerned in the plot for the assassination of the President. A man who registered his name as W. D. Boers came to Buffalo several days since, probably two weeks ago, and took apartments there. His business and destination was unknown, and no particular attention was taken of him until one day a card, on which was written the following, in the same hand as that in which Boers' name was written on the register, was picked up, we are informed, somewhere near the entrance to his room:

"C. Dalbi: As Booth is dead and Payne caught, there is but little hope for the Cr e. God must have prevented our plans from being executed. If Surratt had not failed our plans would have been carried out, Virginia regained, and our cause saved. All is lost.

"P. S.—You failed. If I live I will ex ose you. Surratt should die. I wish to live; I think that we are all surrounded, and will be caught.

"Boers was arrested at the Bonner House, on Thursday last, by United States Detective Emerick, and lodged in jail, where he still remains. We presume the facts in the case have been forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the authorities, but of this we have no knowledge. We understand that Joshua Cook was sent for by the accused to act as counsel, but in obedience to the orders of the Provost Marshal prohibiting all intercourse with him, Mr. Cook was not admitted."

THE FRUIT REGION IN ILLINOIS.—The Peoria *Farmer* publishes an account of a trip to the fruit region of Illinois. Cobden, or South Pass, is the principa fruit depot. In this region there are about two hundred acres of bearing strawberries, but the crop this season was seriously injured by the late April frost. But the shipments commenced at the rate of 800 to 1500 bushels per day, and in the height of the season they were sent off by the four load. In large fruits one planter has 20,000 peach trees, 7,000 apple and 3000 grape vines, besides small fruits. Another has 15,000 and another has 2,000 peach trees. Several other planters have orchards, and in general, a fine yield is expected this season. At Makanda, one planter's peach crop in a single season for $12,000. Another man near the station 150 acres in fruit, one hundred peach trees, 3,000 apple trees, 25 acres of grapes, &c. Another grower has 10,000 peach trees, another 8,000, another 3,000, several others 2,000, and one has from 6,000 to 8,000 apple trees. Several other growers have more limited orchards. At Du Quoin one grower has 4,000 peach trees and will have twelve miles around there are some 16,000 peach trees. At Centralia, one man has 112 acres mostly in peaches. Another has 111 acres in fruit and has about 20,000 grape vines. Other large growers are in this vicinity. The grape vines and indeed all the fruit trees, bushes and vines, are in a flourishing condition.

SOUTHERN ANARCHY.—The Montgomery *Mail* of the 18th has the following: "We publish this morning a statement from the *Constitutionalist* of shameful outlawry recently committed in that city by returning soldiers. The thing is entirely new in the city of soldiers who, for four long years, have been in the field, enduring all manner of hardships in defense of their country. In addition to the mortifying statements of the *Constitutionalist*, we have experienced in our city conduct totally reprehensible. The work of sacking and pillaging commenced about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and was kept up at intervals until the same hour last night. We were surprised and astonished that soldiers who have been our defenders so long should turn out to be our worst enemies, for a mob is the worst enemy that ever cursed a community."

JAPANESE ARTS.—Japanese art is causing a great excitement in Paris, where they are going mad about it. Not only as to boxes and a thousand trinkets, but as to painting natural objects, particularly heads, the Japs teach us everything. It is said there will a large exhibition of absolute Japanese paintings by them at the next Paris exposition! The mania has risen English even as well. Among the American artists in Paris who rave on this subject is Babcock. Some of the Japanese bronzes are declared to be ravishing. There is a bronze Neptune revived by an American, stated to be worthy of Cellini. Ohrai is the wonderful "old master" of Japan. James Jackson Jarves, our best American art critic, is now in Paris, very busily engaged in studying this new revelation from the East, and in a forthcoming edition of the "Art Idea, will devote several chapters to it.

"A bachelor of thirty years" writes to the *Country Gentleman* for a recipe for bean soup. A lady correspondent replies: "Get a woman that knows how to make it."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Trial of the Conspirators.

Yesterday's Proceedings

Evidence on Behalf of Spangler,

The Meaning of Booth's Oil Business.

PAYNE INSANE AND ATZEROTT IN LOVE.

HARROLD A DULL STUDENT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Judge Advocate announced this evening that he was advised that the Government has concluded its Testimony in Chief in the assassination trial, and that it is not probable that there will be any necessity for offering rebutting evidence. The defense may occupy two or three days more in presenting their testimony.

In the letter introduced to-day, addressed to J. W. Bast the National Hotel, we have the solution of the mystery about the

Oil Business.

And the meaning of Booth and his confederates when they used the term would appear clearly to be the assassination of the President and the other heads of the Government.

The Plea of Insanity

is offered in behalf of Payne, and the prisoner appears to be astonished and amused as anybody at the idea of making it appear that he is mad. When the matter was referred to in the first instance, Payne settled and long pleaded upon the back of his head. He hung his head with a faint indication of shame when the testimony was given, which showed that he knocked a servant girl down and stamped upon her for refusing to clean up his room in the house where he was boarding in February last.

The plea of insanity is not made in behalf of Atzerott as has been announced in some of the newspapers. It is

Love

That his counsel pleads as the madness which afflicted his client, but this, like many other propositions of counsel cannot be seriously presented. The only indication of this presence manifested any sensitiveness during the trial was when it was first said that he had a tender regard for a young German woman up in the country. When the subject was referred to Atzerott doubled himself up and hid his face and head behind the prisoners' railing and there remained until the evidence took another turn and diverted the attention of the audience from him.

Miss Surratt

Has been released from custody, and throughout the entire session to-day within a few feet of and separated from her mother by the prisoners' railing. They were not permitted to converse, but occasionally were observed looking wistfully at each other and making significant signs. The daughter seems to be suffering poignant grief.

Among the efforts being made on behalf of Harrold is the showing that he is exceedingly dull, and that his self-conceit, if any, arises from other things of like character that "Dick" has handled the Pittsburgholese Academy he was backward in his studies, but ambitious to pursue the higher branches, and on the application of his father was permitted to take up geometry. Harrold came up for first recitation with a very learned air, and answered the questions as follows: Question—What is a circle? Answer—A circle, sir, is a round thing. With the entire line mathematical, Harrold was at sea, which those sinking prisoners catch.

The attendance of visitors to the trial is undiminished, and to-day the court room was packed to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding the very sultry weather, which has made the atmosphere in the room almost unbearable.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Several witnesses were called to-day to show that Spangler was at his boarding house in Washington a day or two after the assassination.

Thomas J. Reynolds, employed at Ford's theatre, testified that two weeks before the assassination, Booth occupied box 7, adjoining that in which the President sat, and was shot in. On the 5th of March the witness, not being able to find the key, broke open box No. 7, in order to admit a gentlemen with his company.

Two witnesses employed at the theatre, had seen a hole bored in the door of the President's carpet bag. It resembled a similar hole in the theatre; could not say positively it was the same.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

After the reading of the record the examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed. Charles Taylor and John Lutzer testified that Spangler was employed to work on the Washington carpenter gang after the assassination. The latter never saw Spangler wear a moustache.

Thos. Reybold testified about the 7th of March Mr. Merrick, of the National Hotel, called at the theatre, and he (witness), Spangler, Sheets, and that he did so. The party not having arrived at the first act, the seats were occupied by Mr. Ford and others. Sheets took box number six, which was locked, and could not be entered. I then crossed to boxes seven and eight, and finally called Mr. President's boxes, which were found to be locked to the door open with my foot. When the President occupied the box we used the door of box 7 to open the door we used in that of the assassination. I don't know that the lock was ever repaired. I never thought of having it fixed. Never thought it necessary to mention it. Booth occupied box seven, the one in which the lock was fixed, on a night when Spangler was away. Spangler was drunk. He had engaged box four, but requested a change to box seven. The position of his chair which the President sat was the same as when I had fixed on two other occasions. The reason was that it placed in any other position, the rockers would be in the way. Spangler moved the partition to the left of the balustrade of the box and rockers were in the corner of the way. That was the only reason I knew. Spangler's uneasiness was shown by the rope found in spangler's carpet bag, and said it looked like ropes used in the flies. Saw drawing up swings and called "border rope."

Cross-examined—Don't think the proper place for such a rope would have been in the carpet sack a half a mile away. Don't think Spangler supplied us with rope of his own; sometimes we use a small quantity of these, and then put them up in the loft till we have need again. I was in the box about five minutes on the afternoon before the assassination; didn't notice the auger hole in the wall, or piece of wood to fasten the door.

Henry E. Merrick, clerk in the National Hotel, testified that Booth, Atzerott and Weichmann were in the office on the forenoon of the 14th; witness, in to the forcing open of the door by the box by a Mr. Reynolds, the keeper. Thinks he (Booth) was present at least the last time. Did not hold the upper part of the keeper common, and it swung round and hung by the remaining screw.

James Lamb testified: Am scene painter at Ford's Theater. The rope found in Spangler's carpet bag is similar to what I use. Would have seen ropes like that used in the theatre; ropes of that description bear some similarity. The length is not less than eight feet; they are used for raising and lowering the scenery. Saw Spangler several times the day after the assassination, in the theatre. My feelings were excited, and I remained on the spot the whole day.

Wm. R. Smith testified to seeing Booth pass off the stage; think he got off before Mr. Hawk; Booth and Hawk were both on the stage at the time the President was shot; was in the theatre when the shot was fired;

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m. and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

The Surrender in Texas.

The only wise thing that has loomed up above the horizon, in the direction of that distant State, for four years past, is the surrender of its military forces to the authority of the United States. When, after the surrender of all the armed rebels east of the Mississippi, the civil and military powers of Texas signified a purpose to continue the contest on their own hook, they appeared more fit to be laughed at than to be fought.

That State had by the bisection of the Grand Confederacy two years ago, been virtually put out of the ring. It has been, for the most part, let alone by the Government, since that time, being regarded as *hors du combat*. It has not been much drained or damaged by the war. It has, in fact, been profited by it, having an inland trade, in a legitimate or in a contraband way, that has turned greatly to its profit. While the other rebel States have been pinched by the blockade, Texas has been driving the cotton business in Mexico, and getting grand prices for her commodities.

Now, when she proposed to shoulder the broken down Rebellion, and to invite the veteran and victorious Union army into her borders, she looked so much more the fool, than either the knave or the knight, that a feeling of commiseration took the precedence of anger, in every thinking mind. That less than six hundred thousand rebels should undertake to do what over six millions had ruined themselves in attempting, appeared like shivalry indeed, but it was chivalry of the most genuine Quixotic order.

Better counsels, succeeding to this madness, saved that State from the doom it had first sought. The olive branch has been chosen instead of the sword. The advent of peace is at hand, and with it the inauguration of a prosperous history.

Want to Stay in the Union.

Indignant rebels used to say, and some of them, we fear, to swear, that they would never live under the government or in the boundaries of the United States. They now appear to be of a different mind. They not only are disposed to live in the United States, but many of them seem to prefer the once hated Yankee part of the country. Large numbers, we hear, are already moving northward, and seeking houses and employment in the loyal States. These are probably pursuing a wise course. The negroes who, according to the gloomy vaticinations of some, were to pour over the North like flights of ravens, are content to remain in the sunny South. Freedom, without migration, satisfies them.

We are not surprised, nor sorry, at the Northern proclivities of our Southern people. Their advantage will be promoted, we hope, by a closer view of the old free States, and by a better acquaintance with their people. Good will also result to the country from the mixing up and assimilation of its citizens. Northern men are, with their families, looking toward the summer climes of the South, as their future homes. The character of our people will become more unique, by the interchanges that will occur. The Union will be strengthened by it; sectional jealousies will die out; antipathies will coalesce into friendship; new relations will be formed; unity will be perpetuated.

We hope the people who come North or go South, will bear along with them enough good sense and virtue, to conduct themselves with propriety; to ease off as far as practicable, the embarrassments growing out of the recent hostility, and to live sober, reighteous and godly lives, in their new homes.

The Fast Day

The day of humiliation appointed by the President was observed in the cities and country more generally and strictly than is common with public appointments. The churches were all open and attended by large numbers of people. The places of business were universally closed, and the streets presented the usual appearance of the holy Sabbath silence and quietness. The religious services were of a highly appropriate character.

The occasion was one which awakened the livoliest emotions in the heart of the nation. The tears of the people flowed afresh, in sorrow, for the death of the man whom they delighted to honor. Besides, there was on this occasion a stirring sense of gratitude for his successful agency in closing the war and restoring peace to the country. There was also a consciousness of consistency in the national humiliation, as connected with the emancipation of the bondmen whose wrongshave, heretofore, been a blot upon the national virtue. Now, for the first time, could it be said, in the day of our humiliation, the wicked bands are loosed, the heavy burden is removed, the oppressed have gone free and every yoke is broken. And now, prophesy and promise and providence encourage the hope that the nation's light shall, with new effulgence, break forth as the morning, and that its health shall spring forth speedily.

It is gratifying to notice that, every where, the people's sorrow for the dead is accompanied by high esteem for the living President; and that prayers ascend to heaven for his safety, preservation and guidance in the important office which has devolved upon him.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—A statement of the public debt, it is understood, is being prepared for publication. There are, and have been for some time, no unpaid requisitions in the Treasury, except uncalled for pay of the army. Every demand of the Paymaster General is promptly met, sufficient funds having recently been placed to the credit of the Paymasters to meet all back dues and bounties accruing to the armies about to be disbanded.

DR. BLACKBURN.—This pestilence pedlar, we learn from a Canada paper, "has become a Catholic and received baptism the day before yesterday." (May 23d,) "at the St. Lawrence Hotel." The Rev. Mr. Cameron, designated as "the special messenger of the rulders to Richmond," it saddled, "joined the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec," a few days since.

Alfred L. Smith, formerly of St. Albans, and a son of the Rev. Dr. Smith, former President of the University of Vermont, is to be city editor of the Chicago *Republican*.

Dissolution of the Assembly.

The sessions of this venerable body have closed. After a meeting that extended through two weeks, the ordinary business was concluded on Wednesday evening. On Thursday, the National Fast Day, the members who remained in the city officiated or joined in the public observance of the solemn occasion, in the different churches of the vicinity.

In the afternoon the Assembly held its final session, which was occupied with religious exercises, together with the reading of the Narrative of the State of Religion, and the Pastoral Letter to the churches. These interesting documents will be published as part of the proceedings of the body. The Assembly was then formally dissolved; the Moderator closing it in the usual manner.

As our columns have furnished to the public full reports of the business transacted by this Assembly from its beginning, we need not recapitulate the various items. We trust that our report has been satisfactory to our readers as it was to the Assembly itself.

The meeting has been a pleasant one, we understand, to the strangers from different and distant parts of the country, who composed it, and to the citizens who availed themselves of the opportunity of attending on its deliberations, and the hospitality of the cities and the neighborhood, with all the courtesies that are embraced in it, we are assured, was not more satisfactorily enjoyed than it was liberally tendered.

TROUBLE AMONG COAL MINERS.—There has been a great excitement among the coal-diggers around Potts ville, where they constitute a numerous element of the population. The trouble arose from a proposition of the employers to give *six dollars a day*, instead of seven, as the rate of wages. Many people would think six dollars a snug earning for a short day's work By the fall in the price of coal in the principal markets—a decline incident to the change of times—the employers and dealers judged that they could not afford to pay the old price for mining. Hence the trouble ensued, and the conduct of the miners was so menacing to the peace of the neighborhood, that a military force was despatched to the place to maintain order.

This local affair involves principles which are important, as connected with the interests of people in all localities. The subject is worthy of more consideration than it has received. These combinations of men, acting in concert, and sometimes acting with violence are against the rights and interests of individuals, and in contravention of all just principles of free government. They are not confined to coal miners. In any kind of labor and in any trade, combinations may be made either to elevate or depress the price of wages or commodities, and individuals have no means of withstanding them. But it is the province of law to protect individuals in their personal, social and pecuniary rights. Combinations, such as are referred to, contravene the provisions of law, and make victims of individuals, acting each one by himself, although their numbers may be ten fold or a hundred fold greater than those embraced in the associations.

The legitimate competitions of trade and the tendency to equipose between the supply and the demand are ordinarily and justly expected to adjust the prices of labor and commodities In this method, individuals have an equally fair chance. But this safe order is disturbed, when combinations are formed to fix and control prices by arbitrary arrangements. It appears, on general principles, to bear the character of conspiracy. Nor does it matter, as to its essential character or its injurious effects, whether it be an open or a secret league, a formal or a tacit concert of action.

We should be glad to learn that the disturbance of the public peace and the detriment of individual interests were thoroughly prevented by the just administration of the laws, and that the price of labor, of merchandize and marketing, of all sorts, were left to the legitimate adjustment of laws of trade. But those are contravened, and the statutes that are designed for individual protection are nullified by the conventional and class arrangements to which we refer.

LENIENCY FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—It is reported that petitions are in circulation in some of the townships of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, obtaining signatures, praying that JEFF. DAVIS may be leniently dealt with. Although it is not stated as a fact, it is probably true. The members of the different secret orders opposed to the Administration and the Government will undoubtedly attempt the rescue of JEFF by their petitions and prayers, and why not the members of the "Democratic Castle," of Pennsylvania.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE and party were at Fernandina on the 15th ult. They visited the colored school for children. Chase spoke a few words to the pupils saying that he was their friend, and that the time had come in this country when all men were going to be friends of other men. The rebellion was over. There would no longer be any such thing as a slave. He exhorted the children to be attentive, obedient to their teachers, to do right, and they would then insure the blessing of God and the bless of Heven.

His Honor, the Chief Justice, having been informed that Mr. Adolph Mot had been duly elected mayor of the city by ballots of both white and colored citizens but had not yet been sworn into office, signified his willingness to administer the oath, which was accordingly done in the presence of Major General Gillmore and the several military officers of the fort. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Chase, "I am about to administer the oath of office to the first Mayor of a city elected by white and colored voters in the State of Florida."

This will be the first city government organized in the South which secures to the colored man the full right of citizenship. The interest manifested by the colored people in the result of the election was great. They were punctually at the polls, dressed in their Sunday attire, and appeared to realize the full importance of the steps they were taking.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—A Democratic paper comforting itself with the remark that "Democrats and Republicans lie side by side on every Southern battle field," is answered with: "True, the former generally shrouded in Confederate grey; the latter *always* in Union blue.

APPOINTMENT.—Colonel James Dumars, lately editor of the Youngstown, O., *Register*, and formerly a publisher in this city, has been appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Personal.

Major General Averill, the famous cavalry commander, having resigned his commission, has become entrusted in oil lands on the Great Kanawha, West Virginia.

Mrs. General Roger A. Pryor comes regularly to our Commissary at Petersburg to draw the rations designated for the poor of the city.

The suicide of Calvin S. Morse, Paymaster's Clerk on board the North Carolina, last Saturday, noticed in the *Commercial* of last Tuesday, is now said to have been occasioned by a hallucination that he was one of the conspirators implicated at Washington, and that he would soon be placed under arrest.

General McClellan, at last accounts, was in Lorrento, Italy. While at Rome he had a long and friendly talk with the Pope. He will spend the Summer in Swiz rland.

Senators Foster, of Connecticut, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, are on an expedition through Colorado, Missouri and Nebraska, with a body guard of over one hundred cavalry, on a mission of inquiry, &c., with a view to healing the differences among the Indians and the whites.

The Clarendon Hotel, in Saratoga, New York has been purchased by the Lelands, of New York, and will be kept by them during the "season." The Legends already own the "Union," and have an immense amount of money invested in Saratoga.

Fernando Wood was at Naples on April 21st. He then proposed to leave for New York on the 1st of November.

Amos Kendall, who, in his old age, has amassed a fortune by investing in telegraphic stocks, has devoted the sum of $50,000 to the the erection of a paptist church in Washington City as a memorial to his deceased wife, who was a member of that denomination. Mr. Kendall retired from Gen. Jackson's Administration poor, but now, at the age of 80, enjoys an income of $40,000 a year.

Gen. R. Delevan Mussey, one of the private Secretaries of President Johnson, was formerly a reporter for the Boston *Courier*. He is a son of the well known Surgeon, Dr. R. D. Mussey, now of this city, but recently residing at the West. Gen. M. is a graduate of Dartmouth College, is a man of considerable ability, and if our memory is right, is somewhat eccentric.

The New York *Daily News* last Tuesday rather ostentatiously proclaimed the presence of the notorious John Mitchell in the city, and that fact was duly elected him, he could be found during office hours, at that establishment. An officer from General Dix, of New York, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes has availed himself of the invitation to give John a call, and to notify him that he is wanted by Uncle Sam.

General Intelligence.

Mr. Joseph Weaver, of South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Penn., has raised this season fifty-four lambs from a flock of thirty-six sheep.

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, in a speech before the Emancipation League in Boston, is reported to have said: "The smallest black baby counts as much as Charles Sumner or Henry Wilson."

Parkersburg, West Virginia, is a flourishing city. Last year over three hundred buildings were erected there, with a prospect of many more new ones to be erected this year. The *Gazette* of that place says Parkersburg is to be the great commercial city of West Virginia.

A fleece of seventy-eight pounds was sheared a few days ago, from a full blooded Silesian sheep, owned by Asbury Strubble, of Uniontown, Fayette county, this State. The fleece was of three years growth.

There is a great increase of live stock in Michigan. This year the increase of cows, as compared with 1864, amounts to 30,190; the increase of sheep amounts to the enormous figures of 1,555,589, and the increase in horses to 9,000.

As the audience were retiring from St. Johns' Catholic Church, East Albany, at the close of a funeral service, last Sunday afternoon, a portion of the flooring, fourteen feet square, gave way near the door, precipitating those upon it into the coal cellar below, and injuring nearly thirty persons, some of them very seriously.

The "Street School" is an awful one to educate youth in, but it is one well patronized in this city. Its night sessions are well attended. Parents evidently entertain the opinion that the question of their children going to the devil is only one of time, so they send them into the street to hurry the matter up.

The statue of Horace Mann has arrived in Boston, and is to be put up at once on the State House plat.

There was a violent shock of an earthquake felt in St. Louis, and in Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, last Monday at seven o'clock a. m. It lasted eleven seconds.

Parson Brownlow has recently delivered himself of the opinion that he would "rather trust the poorest black now in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands."

There was a grand demonstration in Mornpiston Wednesday a week. There was a procession led by two hundred and fifty negro soldiers, then two hundred and fifty negro "citizens," then a banner inscribed: "Liberty Education and the Right of Suffrage!" Then came about one hundred little boys, next one hundred little girls, then one hundred and fifty children of larger dimensions. After these came invited guests in carriages, then again the tail of the procession, which was made up of all sorts and sizes. The Stars and Stripes were displayed, and a banner bearing the following motto: "The General Superintendent of Freedmen." "Our Rights Protected." "Extra Work!" "Liberty Two Years Old!" The procession marched to the woods, where speeches were made.

It is said a discovery has been made which is a perfect safeguard against burglars. Feed the baby before going to bed with green apples.

A young fellow was arrested in New Belford on Wednesday who had stolen $17,000 in cash, and bonds from his father in New Orleans. All but $100 of the cash was recovered—the rest had gone to the gamblers, principally.

Nearly all the great painters of the country have contributed pictures to the Art exhibition in connection with the Soldier's Fair in Chicago. Bierstadt, Huntington, Cadlear, Hart, White, Cole, Read, &c.

The recent cold weather seems not to have affected early planted corn in Iowa, which is even now cheegering the heart of upland prices in the interior and quadrants. Fruit promises well, while the smallergarden fruits never looked as invitingly.

A farmer near Blairsville, Pa., last week employed a young man to work in his tobacco house making cigars. The family being absent a short time, he stole two gold watches and three hundred dollars. He was arrested on Monday week, and while on the way to Greensburg he drew a pistol on the officer, who threw up his arm and received the contents in his arm, breaking the bone. He then succeeded in escaping.

The United States Marshal has sold the Fashion plantation, belonging to General Richard Taylor, son of Gen. Zach. Taylor, confiscated to the United States, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, twenty-seven miles above New Orleans, with all the improvements sugar house, mill, engines, dwellings &c., the land in all comprising about twenty-five hundred acres, for $9,000. Terms, half cash, balance in twelve months.

A letter from Toombs, dated March 24th, 1865, says just come to light. He wrote in a despondent tone, and was very severe on Jeff. Davis. He closed by saying, "We must fight the fight to the bitter end, and we can win it; if we can get rid of Jeff.; if not, not."

Nearly all the saw mills in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, have been closed for the want of logs.

Information from all parts of Wisconsin indicate that the crop prospects were never more cheering than now.

Contracts have been let for building the Lake Superior military road from Green Bay to Shawanaw.

The Des Moines *Register* says it is a gratifying fact that out of seventy thousand soldiers that have gone to the front from Iowa, only one has been dishonorably dismissed from the service. The exception is D. B. Albertson, formerly Major of the 22d Infantry, who was found guilty of deception and cowardice.

An ingenious contrivance has been invented to prevent robberies from iron safes or other depositories of property. It consists of an electrical apparatus, which by the ordinary system of telegraphic street wires can be placed in communication with the nearest police station, and on the slightest attempt on any part of the safe will sound an alarm, and not only inform the police of the robbery, but acquaint them with the precise safe and locality that are being attacked.

A physician in Portland, Maine., recently amputated the leg of a girl of fourteen years, where the lower portion, including the ankle and all the fleshy parts, even to the skin, had been changed or transformed into a solid rockilke substance and enlarged to three times its natural size.

The explosion of kerosene lamps, which are so common and disastrous, all arise from blowing the lamp out from the top. Always blow a kerosene lamp out from the side, if at all; it is as well to *turn* it out.

Far sweeter music to a true woman than the tone of a harp or piano, touched by her hand are the cheerful voices of husband and children, in their home, made joyous by her presence.

From the Chicago Republican.

Reconstruction.

In the congressional discussions which preceded and attended the withdrawal of the representatives of the states claiming to have seceded, Mr. Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, and now President of the United States, was, perhaps, the only man who took a practical view of the powers of the general government in case of rebellion. While Senators from all sections discussed pro and con the abstract question of the power of the United States to "coerce a State" and while the existence and necessity of such power was insisted upon on the one side and denied upon the other, with all the vehemence and positiveness that the exciting condition of affairs could produce, ANDREW JOHNSON, with that practical good sense for which he has always been remarkable, took the bull by the horns, and frankly declared that there was no power to coerce a state; and a state could do no treasonable act; and the State could do no act in its governmental capacity that could possibly justify or authorize any citizen of the United States or any inhabitant, to oppose, resist or nullify any law of the United States, or interfere with, or obstruct, or hamper, its execution. Each and every man who violated any law of the United States was individually answerable for his offense, whether he did so in obedience to any pretended law of a State, or not, and the authority and power of the United States being complete over all the people within its limits, to punish such offenders, and the authority and power of the United States being complete over all the people within its limits, to punish such offenders, and the authority and power of the United States being complete over all the people within its limits, to punish such offenders, no effort to coerce a State could ever arise, and was never contemplated or intended. To recognize the necessity of coercing a State, was to recognize that the people of that State were not personally responsible for their acts, and could not be arrested or punished individually for their crimes. He repudiated State authority to commit crime, and declared that the United States had the fullest power to pursue and punish every individual who might do any act in violation of the laws of the land.

The result of this war has proven the soundness of Mr. Johnson's theory. Mr. Lincoln never sought to coerce a State. He ignored necessarily any such thing as a revolution by States. He made war upon individuals who resisted the laws and were engaged in acts of violence against the National authority. He paid no more respect to Governor Letcher of Governor Harris than he did to any other rebel. He repudiated their assumption of executive authority to commit treason, and held them personally liable for their acts. He conducted the war, in that particular, upon the only rational and legal basis that was possible, and he recognized the capacity of the States to resume their functions, he would have absolved from the crime every individual who might plead the orders of his State government. It would have been giving a legal shelter to treason under which every man in the rebel States would have justified his treason by the high military term of allegiance and obedience to his State.

Mr. Lincoln, as soon as he had to deal practically with the question, was necessarily compelled to throw aside all considerations and opinion of coercing States, and apply himself, as Andrew Johnson had predicted, to the practical question of how to deal with individual rebellious persons. Mr. Johnson upon entering the Presidential office, finds the insurrection suppressed, and all armed resistance to the authority of the government silenced. Having ignored the authority which rebellious persons assumed to exercise during the war, because the authority assumed to be superior to and above the authority of the United States, he cannot permit the individuals who thus usurped the State governments and perverted them to treasonable ends, to exercise any longer any powers of civil government whatever. All powers in those States have reverted to the people, and finally public authority can only be justified by political rights are those who have heretofore, or do now profess an allegiance to, and swear a purpose to live according to and support the National constitution and the national laws. By this manner of loyal persons great responsibility and power are constituted. By the Federal Government as constituting the men using the several States. The preexisting State governments are dead. The preexisting State governments are dead. The preexisting State governments are dead

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

For additional local see fourth page.

TROUBLE BREWING.—Yesterday morning the the proprietors of the lager beer breweries notified their customers that the price of beer had been advanced from ten to twelve dollars per barrel. They allege that owing to the prosecutions which were lately instituted against them in the United States Court for making false returns, they are unable to sell at the former price, and call upon the retail dealers to assist in making up the losses which they have sustained. Many of the saloon keepers declined to accede to the advance and announced their intention of continuing their business hereafter to the sale of wines and ales. If this action becomes general, the lovers of lager may experience difficulty in procuring a supply of the beverage. The saloon keepers also state that they intend prosecuting all the brewers who may hereafter open their places of business on Sunday. It is a well known fact that many of the brewers, particularly in the vicinity of Troy Hill, Reserve township, are kept open on Sundays, and that a large amount of beer is retailed, brewing, in some instances, from fifty to one hundred barrels. The authorities have for years been endeavoring to break up this traffic, but as the profits on the sales are large, the brewers paid their fines and continued to desecrate the Sabbath. If the retail dealers, however, organize and make a combined effort, they will undoubtedly succeed in closing their doors, and they can rely upon securing the assistance and co-operation of all order loving citizens.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

At the request of Post Office Agent Rowe, a writ was issued to Marshal Murdock for the arrest of Harrison Conn and William Sharix, *alias* Jackson, *alias* Holmes, now in Luzerne county, charged with entering the Post office at Colevills, Sussex county, New Jersey, and abstracting therefrom a large amount of money and stamps. The accused are colored men, and the offense is alleged to have been committed some two months since.

On motion of District Attorney Carnahan processes were issued for the arrest of five persons charged with conspiring to kill Ross, in Clearfield county, to resist the enrolling officer of that district in the discharge of his duties.

An argument was heard on the demurrer in the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Henry Sairley. The Court reserved its decision in the case for advice.

CAPTAIN WM. O'HARA ROBINSON.—The remains of this gallant officer, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, have been brought home by his brother, Mr. James Robinson, and will be interred from his mother's residence, on Federal street, Allegheny, this afternoon at three o'clock. Captain Robinson entered the service of his country in 1861, as a private in the 61st Pennsylvania Regiment, and after serving for some months, was promoted to a Lieutenancy for gallantry on the battle-field. He entered Grant's campaign as a Captain, and fell while gallantly leading his company, sword in hand, in one of the bloody battles of the Wilderness. The deceased was twenty-two years old, and was the eldest son of the late William O'Hara Robinson, Esq., of Allegheny, and a grandson of the venerable General William Robinson, Jr.

RECEPTION OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS.—At the solicitation of a number of citizens, Mayor Lowry has issued a call for a public meeting to be held this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of making arrangements to accord our gallant soldiers a fitting reception upon their return to their homes. The matter should not longer be delayed, as the 83d regiment is now in the city, and the 140th and 155th are expected hourly. Other regiments will quickly follow, and unless prompt and liberal action is taken, our brave soldiers will have cause to accuse our citizens of a want of appreciation of their services.

SOLDIERS PAID OFF.—During the month of May, five hundred and sixty-six men were mustered out here, and paid off by Major Errett. Of these two hundred were drafted men and substitutes, one hundred belonging to the Twenty-second Cavalry, and the balance representing nearly every regiments in the State, having been mustered out individually. The sum required to pay off these men was about $130,000.

TRANSFERRED.—Dr. J. C. Levis, Post Surgeon has been transferred from the Military Hospital in this city, to Camp Reynolds, at which place a large number of Western Pennsylvania troops will shortly be concentrated for muster and discharge.

THE ALLEGHENY NIGHT POLICE.—Great complaint is expressed by the residents of Allegheny at the meagre police force which is detailed to guard the city at night. There are now but six public watchmen, and it is impossible for that small number to patrol the city. If Mayor Morrison would take the responsibility of following Mayor Lowry's example, and organize an "emergency" force, he would add much to his popularity among the citizens.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A WAGON.—A few nights ago, a citizen of Allegheny left a new spring wagon on the street, in front of his residence, and the next morning discovered that it had disappeared mysteriously. A dilapidated vehicle was found in the vicinity which gave rise to the suspicion that a trade had been effected, without, however, the consent of both parties.

SALARY NOT INCREASED.—The School Directors of Cambria County met in Convention at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the public schools of the county from $800 to $1,000. The increase was defeated by a vote of seventeen yeas to eighteen nays.

MARINE RAILWAY.—Messrs. Groves, Heinz & Co. have commenced to build a Marine Railway at Monongahela City, to be used for repairing boats and barges. The railway will be in operation next month.

From Thursday's First Edition.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Bishop McIlvaine on Political Preaching.

The following letter addressed by Bishop McIlvaine to a clergyman well known in Cincinnati, will be read with interest, and inspire increased admiration for its venerable author. The Galesburg (Illinois) *Free Press* briefly states the circumstances under which this letter was written, and we quote its explanation, though Mr. Cracraft's persecutions have already been described in our columns:

It is well known by the people here that the Episcopal clergyman of this place, the Rev. Mr. Cracraft, has been subjected to great annoyances growing out of the complaints of some few members of his congregation, to the Bishop of this diocese, on account of his preaching what were called political sermons. These complaints were formally sent by Bishop Whitehouse, of this diocese, to Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, (as Mr. Cracraft was a member of that diocese,) in order that he might be tried for the same, and insisting that he should be so. In the course of the correspondence upon the subject, the following letter was received by Mr. Cracraft from the honored and noble Bishop of Ohio:

CINCINNATI, February 13.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I did not feel at liberty while your case was *sub judice* to express my sense of the complaint against you on the ground of political preaching. I have seen nothing in the discourses and parts of discourses which you have sent me, as balag all in the direction which you have preached inconsistent with the propriety of the pulpit or of a Christian ministry; while all that I have read is highly becoming to the character and duty of a loyal man. I think a congregation may well be content to lose such members as, in these times and with the great cause of our beloved country at stake, could be offended at such utterances, and especially on account of them forsake your ministry and bring formal accusation against you. The same people would have been equally offended had they been present when the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops was read at the last general convention, and with me for writing it. Should you preach on the duty of your people in supporting, with their prayers, Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and the Congress which has lately voted on emancipation your sermons would be just as political and those wise and loyal people would have as much reason to be offended, and yet it would be just what we do every Sunday in the prayers.

It is quite intelligible that different ministers may have different views as to how much a minister should, even in these times, introduce such topics into his sermons; but our church has not been so silly as to make a law against political preaching, or any amount of it an offence—leaving the wise and the how much entirely to private judgment. Except in such times as these, I prefer total abstinence, except where questions go down into the very ground of ordinary morality—such as tribute to whom tribute, honor to whom honor, obey magistrates, &c.

A man must be a cold-hearted professor of loyalty indeed, who, in these days of tribulation, can avoid giving utterance to such sentiments as you have preached. Happily, it seems that God is mercifully bringing to a conclusion this terrible war, begun in treason most foul, for the security and extension of slavery most hateful, continued in a spirit of cruelty toward prisoners by those who began it, incredible, without such evidences as have been accumulated upon us—and I am most thankful to believe to be ended, under God's guiding and overruling hand, in the opening of every prison door of the bondthe opening of every prison door of the bondage it sought to seal, and in making our nation more united and prosperous than ever. It has shaken the foundation of the prison, till the very jailers, trembling and exalted, asks how he may be saved from the expected ruins.

Yours, affectionately,
CHAS. P. MCILVAINE.

A Washington letter speaking of the large gathering of troops in Texas, says: Whether many of the "Bully Boys in Blue" will enlist under General Ortega as emigrants remains to be seen. The General made a favorable impression here, and it was pleasant to witness his restless black eyes gleam with delight as he sat in the President's pavilion on Tuesday and Wednesday, and witnessed the legions of Meade and Sherman march past.

Jacob Thompson and the Phosphorus Incendiaries.

The Detroit *Tribune* in commenting on the letter of Jacob Thompson, in which, among other things, he denies having had any connection with the hotel burning in New York city, says: The hardihood of the rebel agent in making this denial astonishes us. It is a matter of documentary proof, known to us, that Jacob Thompson was the originator of the hotel burning plot—that he hired the men to do it—that he gave them the money. Confederate States money, of which he was custodian, to bear the expenses of the villains to New York—that on their return, he denounced them for not having conducted their work more successfully—that he was denounced in the streets of Toronto by some of the returned ruffians to whom he declined to give more money, with which to escape to Halifax, they distrusting the salubrity of the Canadian atmosphere, and that his denial of any participation in the affair, is the most transcendant impudency. There are facts about the machinations of the rebel agents in Canada, yet to be made public, that will astonish all who read or hear them. At this time we cannot go into details about the operations of Thompson with a view of doing so, but we wish it distinctly understood that our information is reliable, and such as in due time Thompson will be called to dispute. It comes from men who know personally of what they say. There is not a more guilty man on the continent, for participation in all the most shameful features of the rebellion, than Thompson. After the hotel burning project was tried and failed, some of the more high minded men in Canada demanded to know of Thompson if he had actually engaged in that barbarous business. He confessed that he had sent incendiaries to New York city, but declared that they had exceeded his instructions. The fact is, that he directed the twelve incendiaries sent by him, of whom Kennedy was one, exactly what to do, and was greatly enraged that they did not do more. The very expressions of his disappointment and disgust, are matters of written record in this city.

The utter falsehood of Thompson's statement about this matter, which we happen to have the means of exposing, leaves no doubt in our minds of the equal falsehood of his own denials. Now, that the rebellion has collapsed, all the rebel agents in Canada are professing their innocence, and denying that they have any knowledge of assassination conspiracies, incendiary plots, bank robberies, jail delivering, or anything of the kind. But they are incorrigible liars, and no matter how positive or plausible the statements they make, there is not a word of truth in them. We hope that no Yankee man will be deceived by their pitcous stories, conceited to excite sympathy and avert retribution. If the rebellion had got its way, they would have boasted of the atrocities they now deny.

Coal Miners' Strike in Ohio—They are Dispersed by the Military.

A combination of operatives of some of the coal mines located in what is called the Newman Creek Valley, has been existing for some time. The miners set upon a party of new men employed by Messrs. Rhodes, Caid & Co., (men not members of their union,) as they were about entering the bank, on Saturday morning, to begin their day's labor, and cruelly beat three of their number. The deceased was twenty-two years old, and was the eldest son of the late William O'Hara Robinson, Esq., of Allegheny, and a grandson of the venerable General William Robinson, Jr.

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These demonstrations created the greatest consternation, and application was made to the Sheriff for a force sufficient to disperse the rioters. Four companies of the 45th Ohio National Guard, under command of Lieut. Col. Boughtenflat, was detailed, and left on a special train from Massillon to the scene of the riot.

The force having reached the mines, Company F, Captain Pinto, was employed, and advanced to the miners' village, where they were reported in force. Failing to find them in any organized body to offer resistance, the command was divided into squads and sent in search of those who were known as leaders and instigators of the mob. These squads met some of the rioters offering some show of resistance who were fired upon in their attempts to escape. One party among the number, finding a small squad of soldiers, set upon and beat two of them before force sufficient was concentrated to effect their arrest.

Quite a number of the leaders have been arrested, some ten of whom are now in Massillon under guard.

The miners throughout that section of the State have been on a strike for weeks. The furnaces of Messrs. Burton & Co. are now stopped from lack of coal.

A Curious Story About the Emperor Napoleon.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* relates the following curious story about the Emperor Napoleon: "Are you ready to believe that the Emperor Napoleon is so wearied of life that, were it not for the interests of his dynasty, he would willingly and at once pass on to the next world? Will you believe this on sound authority? It is no more easy to wear a crown now than in the days that Shakespeare wrote of, and even Louis Napoleon has eaten sufficiently of the tree of imperial knowledge. The one thing, however, that, according to his own theory, is stronger than gentleness, pale, forces him to live that the France of the Bonaparte may not die. Can you believe that no man more deeply regrets the Mexican mistake than the Emperor? He was led into it by the unprincipled De Morney and the Empress. The latter being a tool of the Jesuits, is just weak enough as a woman to be strong in her influence for evil over her husband, whose character is known to be vacillating. You doubt it? Then listen to the following true story. Some months ago, when the Emperor was quite ill, the man of the *coup d' etat* became alarmed, and, through their spokesman, De Morney, said to him: 'You must give me an order for the arrest of Prince Napoleon in case of accident to you. Your dynasty is not secure if he is free.' The order was signed, but Louis Napoleon recovered. It happened, however, as it always happens, that Prince Napoleon, hearing of the nice little plot hatched against him, went in his turn to the Emperor, reproached him for his want of confidence, and then added: 'The past cannot be recalled, but the future shall make amends for it. I must be put into the position which, in the event of your death will legally make me Regent.'" It was then that the Emperor signed a second order by which Pion-Pion becomes President of the Council. De Morney being dead, of course the Prince will have every thing his own way. The empire is tottering, owing to the failing health of those who made it. Already most of them have one foot in the grave. The Emperor's policy would be much more liberal were he not still controlled by those men of the *coup d' etat*. Old and feeble, he has not strength enough to shake them off and call about him better minds and purer characters; hence unfolding Frenchmen regard the future with apprehension, nothing seems politically solid.

An English Opinion of our Country.

The London *News* in an article discussing recent events in this country, says:

"The Americans appreciate personal greatness; they know when they have a masterly General, and how to treat him; they are not dealing with Grant as we dealt with Marlborough Napier; they also know the worth of a great magistrate as we have just seen. But there is one thing in their eyes greater than the greatest president or general—It is the public law of their country. So when Mr. Lincoln died, a few gentlemen waited on the Vice President to announce and verify the fact, the Chief Justice administered the oath of office, and Mr. Johnson was President of the United States. It is a great satisfaction to the security of the institutions when all classes of a community are able to regard the political law of the commonwealth as the best friend and protector.

* * * "On this side of the Atlantic the question has been asked with strong interest, but generally with incredulity. Will the United States army voluntarily lay aside those tremendous instruments of power. Is it not rather certain that they will be seduced by national pride to glory in arms and to assail their neighbors? And the intelligence brought by the Persia supplies an answer to these questions. The Northern pedlars, as they were contemptuously called, beat the chivalry, and broke their power, and are now ready and impatient to return to their shops and their ploughs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. F. SLAGLE announce that he will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the nomination of the Convention of June 6th, 1865. myl5-tc

☞ LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 139th Penna. Vo's., from Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. myl7-tc

☞ FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Pittsburgh, subject to nomination of Union County Convention. my22-tc

☞ FOR TREASURER, Col. J. B. KIDDOO, Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention. myl7-tc

☞ FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union County Convention of June 6th. myl-tc SHALER TOWNSHIP

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞ DAVID AIKEN, Jr., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6, 1865. my15 dawjse

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. my2 tjne-dew

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mattewes' Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. T. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, Cedar Street, New York. White and Agents.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York. my19

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

OLD PRICES.

MR. WM. C. GALLAGHER
Will appear as RICHMOND, WM. HENDERSON as RICHARD, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3d, in Shakspeare's five act Tragedy of

RICHARD III.

The entire company will appear. To conclude with FORTY THIEVES.

Music! Marches! Dances!

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
180 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. my28-1y

WANTED.

WANTED.—A discharged soldier wants a situation as BOOK KEEPER, ASSISTANT or CLERK, in any wholesale house. Good references given. Address "H. M. C.," this office. my31-3t

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my22

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING, at lowest prices.

At 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS,
Call at 47 Fifth street

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth street

If you want some fine linen, cotton, or woolen SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HOSES, or SUSPENDERS,
Call at 47 Fifth street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.

SHIRTS at 75 cents and upwards.

200 Business Suits at $10.00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S.

47 Fifth street, opposite Theatre.
my17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street, have constantly on hand a large assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
which they are offering at prices in accordance with the times. my30

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, by our own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
22 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

ATTORNEYS

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq. Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie.

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. K. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office: 98 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my29

H. C. MACKELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 80 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y28

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention mh31-6m

R. B. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(LATE WILSON & McELROY.)
No. 54 Wood street,
Offer at all times a well selected Stock at popular prices.
my6-4w

INDELIBLE STAMPING INK
FOR
Banks, Railroads, Merchants, and Manufacturers,
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
Stationer and Printer, cor. Wood and Third sts.
mh25

MARK MAGARGEE & CO.,
OILDALE DEALERS IN
PAPER RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut Wood side,
de18-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT—
A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, suitable for a office. Apply at A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery, No. 41 Fifth street. my27

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt township, adjoining the city line opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
myl3 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
Situated on the National Road, one and a half miles from the flourishing town of Brownsville, Fayette county, containing 105 acres, mostly cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a large stone mansion, in complete repair, good barn and stabling, abundance of fruit, choice selected grafted fruit, and excellent water at the door; 9 feet vein of coal; has 10 acres of oil territory, a producing well handy. Price is one of the best improved farms offered for sale. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
my30 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Oil Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 or capital; on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. J. C. TILTON,
mh8-6t 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
R. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
jl4-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
For sale that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN RHEES, containing 163 acres, including 137 acres a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres coal, and some 50 acres of hill land, heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements are a commodious BRICK MANSION HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of choice grafted fruit, and Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, and from miles from Pittsburg, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Steamboats, &c. It is the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co. or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my16-tf

DRY GOODS.

WILL BE OPEN
ON
MONDAY,
THE STORE OF
J. M. BURCHFIELD,
No. 72, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.

Having been closed the last few days, taking stock, will

OPEN ON MONDAY,
WITH A
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES.
my22

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have just opened a full line of
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers,
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, a full stock
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS, AT
77 and 79 Market street.

LACE GOODS.
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS,
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
These goods were for at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my15 77 and 79 Market street.

BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED COAL OIL.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. feb

W. & C. H. HERRICH,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
my15-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK.....ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILL ROLLS, warranted. Nail Machines, Son Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns plain or corrugated; Bar, Bidler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bodle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bolt or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja28-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 76 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Also Agent for the Portsmith Rail Mill Co. Is prepared for 7 rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 48 & 56 and 56 lbs to the yard, and Street Rails, Pulladelphia 11 lbs. 12 pounds to the yard.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
no15

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Corner Wood and First Sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, ... President
DAVID E. PARK, . . . Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, ... Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

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R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
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H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JOHN D. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
T. M. GORDON.	

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Cromley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
GLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.
Metal Hydrometers,
That will not break or get out of order,
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, to an article that will not break or get out of order, and the adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER Known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be careful to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their plentiful joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially in those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human ailment, the superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Enfeebled Memory. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by disease, infirmities or indiscretion, should seek a cure in this most excellent and qualified preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
BIOKRENE OR LIFE.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the nervous system to healthy tone, with wonderful promptness and certainty.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will remove the worst forms of this fearful ill health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
51 Cedar street, New York
Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond

PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
RITCHIE'S IMPERIAL
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING
OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.
ONLY $1 50. SIZE 19 BY 24.
Also Gen. Grant & Gen. W. T. Sherman
Testimony of Competent Judges, from Letters to the Publishers.
[From the President's Private Secretary.]
The superb engravings have been received. They will be most highly prized not only for the absolute fidelity of the likeness set, but for their spirit and grace and exquisite finish.
The President wishes me to congratulate you upon the success of the engraving, and to add his testimony to the value and faithfulness of the likeness.
[From Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.]
Ritchie's portrait of the President is beyond all doubt the best of the many engravings produced.
[From N. Lee, the celebrated Historical Painter.]
The portrait of our great and good Father, the President, is the best likeness I have ever seen of him.

COPIES NOW READY
AT
PITTOCK'S.
my25 Opposite Postoffice.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
No. 294 Second Floor,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

SAM'L. R. WICKERSHAM
METAL BROKER
No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealer in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-1y

PRODUCE—
50 bls. Green Apples
5 " Flaxseed;
12,000 " Eggs;
1,000 " Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja26 Nos. 57 and 59 Second street.

WELDON & KELLY,
161 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Gas and Steam Fitters and Plumbers and Manufacturers of
OIL WELL PUMPS,
TUBING AND TOOLS.
Keep on hand Improved Oil Well Tubing with Brass or Iron Couplings, Brass or Copper-working Barrels, Tongs, Clamps, Rods, Sand Pumps, and everything necessary for the working of Oil Wells. my18-1y

JOHN M. CORNWELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.
Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c., &c.
ap24-1y No. 7 St. Clair street, near the bridge.

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins HALL,
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.
Rates of Commission.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $12.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $12 and up to $5.....12½ pr share
Oil Stocks selling at $50 and over.....½ of 1 per ct.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office; Cor. Water and Market Streets,
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
J. H. SHOENBERGER, . . . President.
W. G. NIMICK, . . . Vice President.
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Will Insure Against All Kinds of
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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OIL
WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &c.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 37 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

sel5

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, Esq., P. PATRICK, V. P.
A. S. BYERS, SECRETARY.

Boards Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 2, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
Allegheny & Manchester P.R.W.	50 00	.....
Shingiman Passenger Railway	.....	50 00
Exchange Bank	.....	95 00
Mer. and Man. National Bank	.....	54 00
Allegheny National	.....	65 00
Fourth National	.....	130 00
First National of Allegheny	125 00	130 00
Actna Oil	.....	12 00
Columbia	.....	99 00
Oil Basin	.....	6 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 50
Cherry, Siggy & Cherry Run	.....	70
Merchants	.....	45
Ritchie	.....	60
Cherry Run and Pit. Hole	.....	75
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	.....	1 10
Federal	.....	1 00
M'Aboy	.....	1 00
Cash Insurance Company	.....	5 00
Boatmen's Insurance Company	.....	6 50
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 00
Macksburgh	.....	2 25
Star Wells	.....	65
Phoenix Oil Co	.....	1 05
Murray Oil Co	.....	75
Banner	.....	1 35

BOOKS OF SALES.

830 Murray in lots 75
70 Columbia in lots 50 00
200 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh 1 00
Gold at 11 a. m. was 138

FRIDAY, June 2—P. M.

—The stock market continues dull, and prices are still drooping. U. S. Five-Twenties were quoted at 102 in New York to-day, although gold was higher than on Saturday.

Oil stocks continue to fall in price, as a general rule. The exceptions are the rare instances in which a stroke is made, and as developments have not been very active of late, these are like angels' visits, few and far between. There are, however, such reports from the superintendents as warrant us in predicting good strikes upon the territory of some of our companies which are now very much depressed. The Ohio region will soon show some returns from the numerous deep wells now going down.

The United States Oil Company, of New York, has made a Quarterly dividend of seven per cent. The stock of this company is largely held in this city, and orders are daily sent on for it at present prices. It is quoted to day in New York at $17 25; Eynd, $2 65; Tack, $1 25; Excelsior; $3 72. This latter company owns, among other properties, the celebrated Mountain Well which recently stopped, and the price is considerably reduced in consequence. Until recently it made regular monthly dividends of four per cent, which have been suspended since the stoppage of the Mountain Well.

Rynd Farm is said by those who know the property to be a very good purchase at present rates. The company is developing with extraordinary energy, and having ample means, derived from producing wells, it is able by withholding dividends for the present, to develope its large and valuable property.

At our evening Board there was too slim attendance to give any spirit to the market, and not a sufficient number of transactions to establish any just quotations. The prices are therefore merely nominal. The sales consisted of

100 shares El Dorado 50
200 do Murray 75

The calling of the list closed at the following prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants	.....	53 50
Allegheny	.....	65 00
Exchange	.....	90 00
Northwestern Mining Company	.....	6 50
Actna	5 00	9 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co	5 00	9 00
Banner	1 35	.....
Caldwell of Philadelphia	50	.....
Central Basin	65	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 25	1 75
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	.....	80
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	55	70
Columbia	.....	50 00
Culbertson's Run	.....	1 00
Dalzell	.....	4 50
Duck Creek	.....	9 00
Duck Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Etna Oil & Mining	.....	50
El Dorado	90	.....
Federal	.....	90
Fleming & Blood	75	.....
Keller Reserve	.....	50
Hemlock	1 25	1 80
Horse Neck	75	1 10
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	50
Merchants'	25	35
Murray	.....	1 40
National Refining and Storing	.....	9 00
Ohio Valley	.....	1 25
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	4 00	6 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 80	2 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	2 00	2 87
Phillips	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	80
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 00	1 50
Revenue	1 25	1 75
Ritchie	1 00	1 50
Ross	65	75
Rynd Farm	2 40	3 00
Shirk Farm	.....	35
Stella	.....	30
Star Wells	.....	65
Tack Petroleum of N. Y	1 15	1 30
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	.....	70
Triumph	.....	3 00
Western Pennsylvania	1 30	.....

The Crops in the West.

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Register, May 26th.]

The crops in those parts look fine. With the exception of a little cold weather we had a week ago, the season so far has been very prosperous. Grass, oats and wheat never looked more promising at this season of the year, and corn is coming up rapidly. If the chinch bug will attend to his own business and let others' business alone, we shall have an abundant harvest, doubtless. Our farmers hereabouts have tried to head off this troublesome insect by sowing less wheat. There is more corn sown this year in proportion to the ground cultivated than usual, by two-thirds the number of acres.

From the Carlyle (Ill.) Banner, 25th.

This has been an unusually backward spring with the farmers so far as planting corn is concerned. Owing to the wet weather, many have been unable to sow oats; yet the farmers are rapidly putting in their corn crop.

Advices from all parts of the country tell us that the wheat crop never looked better.

From the Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter, 24th.

CHINCH BUGS.—We learn that these insects have made their appearance again, and pieces of barley have already been damaged by them so that it has turned yellow. We have not heard of any damage to fall wheat as yet, but it is too early. Some tell us that the wet weather of this spring is favorable to crops, as it packs the ground so as to prevent their working.

From the Genesco (Ill.) Republican, 26th.

We hear of quite a number of farmers who have plowed in their wheat fields, and have planted them to corn. The chinch bug is already making havoc among the crops, and farmers dare not trust to their wheat. Under the circumstances more should care been put in wheat sowed in this county this spring; the folly of such a course is being felt. A good deal of the wheat land will be turned under, and other crops planted instead.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, May 24th.

We have within a few weeks past traveled over a considerable portion of this county north of Grand river, and have had our eyes open to see the condition of the wheat crop. The prospects are very flattering. There are spots in the most fields that are winter killed, but they are generally not large or numerous, and the cool spring has operated to thicken up the stools which are left on these spots. We look for a very good crop.

Rates of Freight on the Western Railroads.

The Chicago *Tribune* complains that notwithstanding the large decline in gold and country produce, the rates of freight on the railroads leading to that city, remain at the high figures to which they were advanced by the depreciation in gold was at 280; and thinks that the Western roads should follow the example of the leading East. In the reduction of transportation, so that producers may be able to market their products.

New York Petroleum Market.

June 1.

PETROLEUM—There has scarcely been any change in crude or refined, though the latter closes dull, and if anything rather lower than the sales noted below. The sales are 3,400 bbls crude on the spot 45 and 46 gravity, at 35@36, the higher rate chiefly for small lots to refiners; 500 do for July, S. O., and 1,000 do do B. O., 35; 1,000 do delivered any time in June, July, August or September, S. O., 35; 1,000 do bonded, on the spot, 49@50; 500 do for July, 58 B. O., 2,250 do for August, 55 B. O; 10,000 gals in tin, 60@62 975 bbls Free, mostly straw and light straw, at 64@65c, for low grades, 68@69 for light straw, tolerable, and 71 for prime white. Naptha is steady, with sales of 100 bbls at 62@65c, gravity, 76c, and 161 do Gasoline, 71@77 gravity, 27@30. Fifty bbls inferior Residuum sold at $10 per bbl.

Received at New York since 1st January—

...bbls	179,707	1864.....bbls 230,216
...ported same time—	1865.	1864.
...n New York.....	galls 3,125 431	6,128,808
Other Ports.....	1,015 933	2,705 944
Total.....	galls 4,141,364	8,834,552
...time, 1864.....	galls 15,291,572	

Evening List.

Coal at Louisville.

Coal—Dealers continue to retail the best Pittsburgh at 28c, delivered, and Pomeroy at 25. Sales of Pomeroy to boats at 22c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 2.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange this morning there was a firmer feeling on the Railway List throughout, first call. There was no pressure to sell, and rather more disposition to buy Stocks, both for cash and on sellers' options. There was a general improvement in prices, with the greatest advance in Northwest common Shares. During the day the market was strong with considerable movement in Erie, Hudson and Pittsburg. The miscellaneous list was higher, on Atlantic Mail. Governments were firmer, and more in demand during the latter part of the day, but they opened weak in the morning. Railway mortgages and State bonds continue quiet and steady. The export demand for gold continues good and fluctuations small. Foreign Exchange firm, without much activity.

MONEY.

The demand for Money is moderate, and the market is easy at six per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet and steady, with fair sales. The United States has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. It is announced that other companies will declare dividends soon. The sales to day are the following rates: Buchanan, $1; Cherry Run, 47c; Higgins, 92c; Excelsior, $3 70, Oceanic, $2 10; Commonwealth, $1.

PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

At the 1st Board the sales were: Empire City $2 20; Rynd Farm, 2 63; Tack, 1 28; United States, 17 45; Bond, 1 60.

PETROLEUM

Inactive at 35c for crude, 49@50 for refined in bond, and 68@69 for free.

DRY GOODS.

The *Express* says the great activity in dry goods is over for the season, yet desirable fabrics are very much in demand. This is especially true in regard to black goods, grain silks, Jaconets grenadines, both plain and figured. The market is almost bare of these goods. Bleached and brown cotton goods are somewhat lower, but prints are scarce and firm.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 2

Gold is firm under a steady export demand; rates have ranged during the morning at about 138¾, The export for to-morrow is expected to be about $1,000,000.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Money steady at 6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109½@110 for first class bills. Gold is also firmer, opening at 138¾, advancing to 139⅛, declining to 137⅞, and closing at 138¼. Stock Exchange. Government stocks dull and lower. Rock Island, 93½; North western, 24½; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; Fort Wayne, 92⅞. Illinois Central, 89⅞; Atlantic Steamship Co., 10; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 59⅜; New York Central, 89½; Erie, 71¾; Hudson, 100⅝; Reading, 91; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 76; Mariposa, 11; Quicksilver, 50¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 23½. Treasury 7-30s, 93⅛; 10-40 coupons, 97⅝; U. S. 6s of 1881, coupons, 108¾; 5-20 coupons, 105⅝.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallaher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 138¾; Five-Twenties, old, 103⅛; New York Central, 89½; Erie, 71⅞; Reading, 90⅝; Michigan Southern, 88½; Pittsburgh, 59⅞; North Western, 24⅝; Fort Wayne, 93; Quicksilver, 50¾; Petroleum Preferred, 1 04; Higgins, 97; Excelsior, 5 75; United States, 17 25. Stock market dull. Gold not very active.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Petroleum dull. Sales of crude at 35c; refined in bond at 49@50; refined free, 68@69c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Cotton dull and heavy at 46c for middling. Flour opened dull and heavy, closed 5c; $6 45@8 35 for Extra State; $6 05@7 10 for Round Hoop Ohio; $7 15@8 80 for trade brands. Wheat 2c duller and lower; western at $2 09@2 11, closing at $2 09. Wheat lower 2@3c better; Amber Michigan at $1 77@1 75; white at $2 30. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Corn opened firmer and closed heavy and drooping, $1 29@1 30 for inferior Western, 92@93 for round Oats excited, 3@5c better, good demand from Government at 69c for Canada, 65@66c for Western, closing at 67@68c. Coffee dull. Sugar steady, 12c for Cuba Muscovado; Havana 11@ 13¾c. Molasses quiet. Pork decidedly higher, at $38 25@39 for new mess, closing at $37 regular $23@24 for 63-4, nett cash, and in fair request. Beef $19 for prime and $19@20 for prime mess; also, $20 for plain prime mess July buyers' option; also, $15@16 for plain and $16@17 for plain mess and 12@18c for extra mess. Beef hams quiet, at 18c; small sales. Cheese dull at 19@17c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

Flour unchanged and quiet; superfine, $5 75. Prime red wheat is in demand at $1 45@1 48. Corn, 90@96 for prime car and 94@96 for mixed. Oats, 55c; demand light. Whiskey dull, and small sales at $2 05. Mess pork is held at $34@35 nominal in New York, and $28 was the best price offered. Bulk meats from 11½@13½c for shoulders, sides and hams. There was a fair demand for sugar cured hams. Sundries in calls. Lard dull at 18½c. Sugar cured hams sold at 2c. Loose groceries quiet and unchanged. Gold, 139@137. Exchange, ½ premium.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 2.

Receipts—6,000 bbls flour; 64,000 bush wheat; 110,000 bus corn; 27,000 bush oats. Shipments—7,500 bbls flour; 80,000 bush wheat; 140,000 bush corn; 28,000 bush oats. High wines dull at $2 02. Provisions quiet and active. Wheat firm; sales at $1 24@1 24½ for No 1, closing steady at $1 24½, $1 13@1 14 for No 2. Corn moderately active; sales of 58,435 sales at 95@96c, for No. 1, and 83@84c, for No. 2 closing at inside figures. Oats in good request and 2c higher; sales at 45@46c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Crude petroleum 32@33c; refined, bond, 49@50; free 70. Four dull and market generally unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of red $1 80@1 85; white $2 20@2 25. Corn firm, with sales of yellow at 98@100c. Oats advanced to 70c. Whisky dull at $2 15.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 2.

Flour in good demand at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for No. 2 for Winter, $8 50@8 75 for White, $9 25@9 50 for Amber extra. Wheat quiet, No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn fluctuating, No. 1 Illinois at 85c. Other grains nominal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 2.

Wheat in active demand and advanced 1@2c. Amber Michigan, $1 55 for Red; Wabash, $1 54. Corn in moderate demand at an advance of 1@2c. Oats at 50c.

New York Iron Market.

June 1.

Iron—There is almost nothing doing of any description. In a small way, Eglinton scotch Pig may be quoted $41; Glengarnock, $42, and Gartsherrie, $45, cash. The late arrivals of Scotch are being placed in store, cost and charges not being obtainable. We notice No. 1 Common American Pig at $38; 70 do do, 2 Foundry, $34; and 50@500 do Trenton street and T Rails, $95, cash. Store prices of English Bar, Iron—Gen Grant, $140 @ $150 per ton, with little light business. Trenton American Refined Bar sells in lots to the Trade, at $95. We quote lots No. 1, extra American Pig at $38; 70 do No. 2 Foundry, $34; and 50@500 do Trenton street and T Rails, $95, cash. Store prices of English Bar, Iron—Gen Grant, $140 @ $150 per ton, with little light business. Trenton American Refined Bar sells in lots to the Trade, at $95. We quote lots No. 1, extra American Pig at $38; 70 do No. 2 Foundry, $34; and 50@500 do Trenton street and T Rails, $95, cash. Store prices of English Bar, Iron—Gen Grant, $140 @ $150 per ton, with little light business. Trenton American Refined Bar sells in lots to the Trade, at $95. We quote

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Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The break at the four auction warehouses was two hundred and four hhds including rewiews, and eighteen hhds rejected. The prices ranged as follows:

Plicket—3 hhds trash $3 to 5 05, 2 of inferior at $4 40 to 4 90; 41 hhds light to heavy lugs at $5 to 9 10; 22 hhds at $12 25 to 19 70; and 3 at $20 to 22.

Ninth street—2 at $4 85 to $4 95; 31 hhds at $5 to 9 50; 10 at $11 to 17 25; 2 at $25 50 to $25 25; and 2 of od cutting leaf at private sale at $27.

Boone—5 at $4 32 at $5 to 9 10 at $10 25 to 19 2 at $20 to 25 75; and 2 of cutting leaf at $9 75 to 30.

Louisville—14 hhds lugs at $5 05 to 9 30; 7 hhds at $10 to 13; 7 at $14 50 to 17 50; and 5 at $20 25 to 25 50.

Government Cotton Sales at New York

Two thousand one hundred and sixty bales, of Sea Island cotton were sold on this city under the direction of Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent. The following is the range of prices in gold certificates:

44	bales good middling upland		37½c@—
288	do middling	do	37½@33½
457	do low middling	do	30½@30½
665	do good ordinary	do	29½@29½
178	do ordinary	do	24½@24½
12	do low ordinary	do	17c @—
121	do mixed, stocked and rebaled upland		22½@—
248	do clean and fine Sea Island		58c @—

A few o d lots were also sold.

Cotton at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.

The market was very inactive. There was a good demand at 35c for middling, but when yesterday's price, but holders would not accept quently a small business was done. The tone of the market was stiffer than yesterday, on the whole. Sales comprised thirty bales good middling at 38c; 40 do strictly middling at 37c; 10 do middling at 36½c; 10 do do at 36c; 12 do, last evening, and 4 to-day, at 35c; 45 do low middling at 32c, and 2 do repacked and damaged at 22c per lb.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market shows continued firmness, and sales comprise 46 hhds, including 10 green and damaged lugs from $4 to $4 80; 4 factory do, from $5 20 to $5 90; 6 planters' do, from $6 70 to $8 90, 13 common leaf from $9 to $15 75; 3 medium do, from $14 25 to $16 25; 7 common manufacturing leaf from $17 to $20; 2 medium do, at $22 75@25 75, and 1 good do, at $30 25; also 2 hhds at $14 25@15 75 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 24 hhds were rejected.

River Matters.

Louisville—Wednesday's *Press* says: The river was slowly receding yesterday, with fourteen feet nine inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had fallen fifteen inches at the wharf, and about twenty inches at Portland. The weather was cloudy yesterday morning, with a light sprinkle of rain, but pleasant during the day.

On the falls last evening there were about twelve feet steamboat water, and the river falling fast. That was sufficient for all navigable purposes, and we think flatboats laden with coal will be able to descend the falls today, but not later.

The rates of freight from Memphis to Little Lock, Arkansas river, have been advanced to $1 50 per 100 pounds. That is a high rate of freight.

St. Louis—Wednesday's *Democrat* says:

The river is still falling. Weather pleasant and business improving—almost brisk. Shipments to the Missouri are immense and seemingly are about to decrease.

There is sixteen feet water to Cairo, seven feet to Keokuk, thirty-nine inches on the lower rapids, four and a half feet on the upper rapids, five and a half feet in the Illinois and five feet in the Lower Missouri. The Illinois and Mississippi are falling steadily. Accounts received at St. Joseph on Sunday last, are to the effect that the Upper is on a huge rise at Omaha, &c. It was expected that on Saturday or Sunday last St. Joseph, at the rate of about two feet per day and a prospect of immediately swelling at a greater rate. Below will be found additional news from the Upper Missouri.

The Mercury is either rising or about full, two submarines having gone to work on her. She is sunk below this city.

Mr. M. B. Cauliff transferred himself last evening from the office of the Brilliant to that of the Magenta, and Mr. R. D. Shields has taken charge of the Brilliant's office.

Captain Henry Switzer, J.B. Weaver, clerk, and the master of the Magenta, remain in the city until the matters with which they are connected are settled. Mr. Shinkle, Superintendent of Packets, is also here.

Captain Dick Fowler is extensively known along the line of the Western and Southern waters. As a pilot, boatman and captain, he never knew a more energetic, enterprising and social man; and now that he has taken the helm of the Key West, we look for him up at Paducah, a "wiser and a better man."

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER DELAWARE.—R R Bulger, 10 pkgs furniture; Baker, Smith & Co, 10 drums tobacco; A Bradley, 4 cases dime; W H Ringwalt, 1 case; Adams & Co, 1 case; Hall & Co, assorted fruits, 100 bbls flour, 25 bbls oil; H. H. Outlaw, 12 bbls fire clay; 15 hhds clay; C L Caldwell, 2 bdls of wool; 18 bbls whisky, 5 kegs tobacco; R & A C Duncan, 5 bxs boring tools; 5 iron rods; 1 Dickey & Co, 15 pkgs assorted; S Fahnestock, 1 bbl hardware; E A Woodcock, 8 bbls lard oil; B L Fahnestock, 5 cases M linament and 1 box cards; Joseph A Finch, 2 bbls Whisky, Godfrey & H Hussman, 50 bbls flour; Hughes & Thomas, 20 bbls tobacco, 20 bbls lard oil; Jones & Nimick, 8 bxs soaps; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 15 bbls and 1 case tobacco; R F Kennedy & Bro, 465 sacks meal, 2 pieces hams; Hall mes & Knox, 2 Parker, 20 hhds shoulders, 8 hhds hams; Mcdonald & Arbuckle, 10 bbls lard oil; Wilkins, McKee & Co, 87 box soaps, 1 box weights; S McKee & Co, 39 empty oil barrels; Meanal, Coffin & Co, 16 pkgs housenold goods; Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Co, 1 safe; John Porterfield & Co' 3 trce hams, 2 dried beef; Joshua Rhodes, 43 empty naif ale barrels, 3 empty barrels; Ruter & Reynolds, 1 bx feathers; A Schaub, 7 hhds tobacco, 5 bxs samples; Seghreyer & Voigt & amp, 100 bbls flour; Shomaker & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Smith, Mcgee & Co